A36.97: 73

THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOS-73 BAE MARCH 1943

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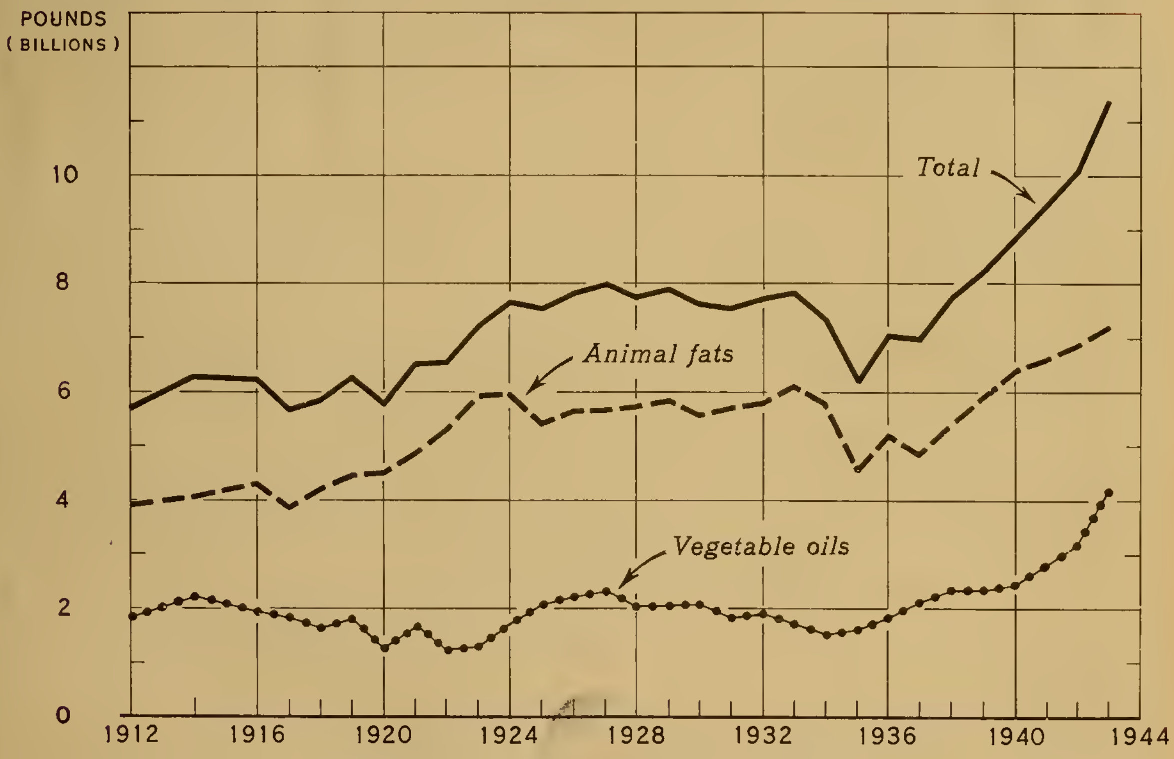

PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL FATS AND VEGETABLE OILS FROM DOMESTIC MATERIALS, UNITED STATES, 1912, 1914, AND 1916-43

DATA FOR 1942 ARE PRELIMINARY, 1943 ESTIMATED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 42653 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials in 1943 probably will exceed 11 billion pounds compared with 10 billion pounds in 1942 and 9.4 billion pounds in 1941. Vegetable oils have constituted an increasing proportion of total output in the past 2 years, with soybean oil leading in the rise. With curtailment of imports from the Far East and large direct war requirements, the United States will have a substantial export balance in fats, oils and oilseeds in 1943, reversing the situation of the past 18 years.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats and oils at specified markets, and index numbers of prices, February 1941 and 1942, December-February 1942-43

Item	February		1942-43		
	1941	1942	December	January	February
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	30.1	34.5	45.8	1/ 46.6	1/ 47.0
Butter, 92-score, New York	30.8	34.8	46.6	1/ 47.6	1/ 48.0
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	14.5	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Compounds (animal and veg. cooking fats), Chicago	10.5	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	5.5	11.4	12.8	12.8	12.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	6.2	12.2	13.8	13.8	13.8
Lard, refined, cartons, Chicago	6.8	13.4	15.6	15.6	15.6
Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago	7.0	13.0	---	---	---
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	6.3	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	5.1	9.7	---	---	---
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	6.6	12.5	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, refined, bbl., N. Y.	9.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	5.3	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	6.2	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.0
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	5.3	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, dom., refined, bbl., N. Y.	8.5	16.8	17.0	16.8	16.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	5.1	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8
Soybean oil, dom., crude, drums, N. Y.	6.8	13.0	13.0	---	---
Soybean oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	8.0	14.2	14.2	---	---
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Pacific Coast 2/	6.0	---	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y. 2/	3/ 6.4	---	11.4	11.4	11.4
Coconut oil, Manila, refined, edible, tank cars, f.o.b. N.Y. 2/	---	---	4/ 12.8	4/ 12.8	4/ 12.8
Olive oil, edible, drums, N.Y.	42.9	75.7	58.4	59.3	62.4
Olive oil, inedible, drums, N. Y.	30.4	59.3	51.2	50.0	50.6
Olive-oil foots, prime, drums, N. Y.	10.6	19.6	19.0	19.0	19.0
Palm oil, Niger, crude, drums, N. Y. 2/	7.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1
Rape oil, refined, denatured, drums, N. Y.	12.7	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.0
Rape oil, blown, drums, N. Y.	17.5	18.2	18.2	---	---
Sunflower oil, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	---	---	14.3	14.3	14.3
Teaseed oil, crude, drums, N. Y.	17.2	30.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	4.5	9.3	---	8.4	---
Grease, A White, Chicago	4.6	9.6	8.8	8.8	---
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	4.7	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	6.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	9.5	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	8.8	11.1	12.1	12.9	13.6
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	5/ 9.4	5/ 11.5	5/ 13.0	13.6	13.6
Perilla oil, crude, drums, N. Y.	18.1	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5
Oiticica oil, drums, N. Y.	18.1	25.2	25.0	25.0	25.0
Tung oil, drums, N. Y.	27.6	40.1	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y.	9.8	13.4	13.8	13.8	13.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	9.5	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, drums, carlots, N. Y.	13.2	17.6	16.6	18.6	18.6
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P. bbl., N. Y.	29.7	34.1	36.4	6/ 36.5	36.5
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	8.7	11.3	12.0	12.0	12.0
INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)					
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	88	125	150	151	151
Eight domestic fats and oils	62	89	107	107	107
All fats and oils (27 items)	68	97	112	113	113
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	64	83	104	105	105
Marine animal oils	93	125	127	127	127
Vegetable oils, domestic	65	125	126	129	131
Vegetable oils, foreign	96	156	145	147	150
Grouped by use:					
Butter	68	79	104	105	105
Butter, seasonally adjusted	66	76	94	103	101
Lard	47	93	105	105	105
Other food fats	70	142	134	135	136
All food fats	66	92	110	110	110
Soap fats	66	128	119	119	119
Drying oils	95	124	134	138	143
Miscellaneous oils	85	113	117	117	117
All industrial fats and oils	79	126	125	127	129

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of the Food Distribution Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. Index numbers for earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Reflects all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-time credit. Previous quotations refer to open market sales only. February sales mostly of less than carload lots to individual retailers and large consumers such as hotels. 2/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 3/ Tanks, N. Y. 4/ Quoted in drums. 5/ Converted to new basis of quotation. 6/ Revised.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Summary

Consumer rationing of food fats and oils has been authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture and is scheduled to begin March 29. Butter, margarine, lard, shortening, and cooking and salad oils are to be obtained by consumers under point rationing along with meats, cheese, and canned fish. Use of food fats by commercial bakers and other manufacturers of food products also will be rationed. The total allocation of food fats is equivalent to 33 pounds per capita for the 9-month period, April-December 1943, or 44 pounds per capita on annual basis. Because consumption was at a higher rate in the first quarter of 1943, actual use this year is expected to total about 46 pounds per capita. This would compare with an average of about 50 pounds in the past 3 years and 48 pounds in the 5 years, 1935-39. These figures are on the basis of fat content except for butter, which is on an actual weight basis.

Corn, cottonseed, peanut, and soybean oils will be placed under direct allocation to refiners and manufacturers by the Food Distribution Administration beginning April 16. Purpose of this action is to assure equitable distribution of the available supply of these primary oils to manufacturers. Factory working stocks are now at about a minimum level, and any further decline in these stocks would create a serious supply situation for many manufacturers unless stocks were well distributed.

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials set a new high record of 10 billion pounds in 1942 compared with 9.4 billion pounds in 1941. Output from domestic materials probably will exceed 11 billion pounds in 1943. Domestic disappearance of all primary fats and oils, including imported oils, totaled about 10.5 billion pounds in 1942.

Flaxseed prices advanced rapidly in February and early March, continuing the rise begun in December. In early March prices apparently were above parity. Receipts at terminal markets were relatively light in February, and a strong demand from crushers was supplemented by bids from seed dealers. Quotations for linseed oil advanced from December to March. Prices of most other fats and oils remain at ceiling levels.

-- March 15, 1943

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- With the entrance of the United States into the war in December 1941 and the subsequent loss of most of our imports from the Far East, our fats situation was transformed from one of comparative abundance to one of tight supply. Requirements mounted under the stimulus of war activity and rising incomes. In September 1942 a general order was issued limiting manufacturers' use of fats and oils to conserve supplies. Production of fats and oils was increased nearly 15 percent in the 1942 crop year. Price ceilings on fats and oils, instituted in December 1941, were revised upward on several occasions during 1942. Prices of all fats and oils except linseed oil are now covered by specific ceiling orders.

Flaxseed and Linseed Oil Prices Continued to Advance in February

The index numbers of the wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils stood at 113 percent of the 1924-29 average in February, unchanged from January, but 16 points above February 1942. The principal price changes in February and early March occurred in linseed oil and edible olive oil. Linseed oil in drums, carlots, at New York was quoted at 15.2 cents per pound in the first week of March, 1.2 cents per pound higher than in the first week of February and 2.5 cents per pound higher than in the first week of December, when the present upward movement began. Prices of domestic olive oil at New York averaged 59.9 cents per pound in February, 1.9 cents higher than a month earlier.

Prices of flaxseed continued to rise in February and early March, with No. 1 seed at Minneapolis averaging $3.13 per bushel in the first week of March, compared with $2.88 per bushel a month earlier and $2.45 in the first week of December. Receipts were relatively light in February, and crushers maintained a firm demand, with seed dealers entering the market toward the end of the month. Prices receded moderately in the second week of March. The mid-February parity price for flaxseed was $2.70 per bushel, equivalent to about $2.92 per bushel at Minneapolis.

The price of linseed meal at Minneapolis rose $8 per ton in late February and early March to $55 per ton, bagged, carlots. The rise in wholesale butter prices in February reported by the Food Distribution Administration and shown in this report in table 1 reflects a change in marketing practices. New specific maximum prices for butter became effective February 16. Ceiling prices for carlot sales of Grade A (92-score) bulk butter packed in fiber boxes or other containers except wooden tubs, continue at 46 and 46.75 cents per pound, respectively, at Chicago and New York.

Maximum Prices Established for Farmers' Stock Peanuts

Maximum Price Regulation 335 establishes specific maximum prices, effective February 27, for farmers' stock peanuts sold by growers and for unshelled (cleaned and graded) and shelled peanuts sold by millers or by primary jobbers. The new maximum prices for shelled peanuts are 3/4 to 1-1/4 cents per pound lower than the individual sellers' ceilings which they replace. Farmers' stock peanuts were not subject to maximum prices previously; the order had the effect of reducing prices of Virginia Type Jumbo and Bunch approximately $10.00 per ton, Runner Type $6.00 per ton, and Southeastern Spanish $3.50 per ton. Prices of Southwestern Spanish farmers' stock at the end of February were below the new ceiling.

Maximum prices per ton for farmers' stock peanuts, f.o.b. local shipping point, are as follows: Virginia Type, U. S. No. 1 or No. 2 (any class), $176; Virginia Type, U. S. No. 3 (any class), $168; White Spanish Type, all grades, $169; Runner Type, all grades, $154. These prices average above 100 percent of the parity price of peanuts.

The regulation establishes individual sellers' ceilings for processors' sales of peanut butter and salted, blanched, roasted, sliced, chopped, or granulated peanuts, based on weighted average prices charged in November and December. Wholesalers' and retailers' maximums for salted peanuts are also fixed. Wholesalers' and retailers' ceilings for peanut butter are established under Maximum Price Regulations 237 and 238.

Loan Program Announced for 1943-Crop Flaxseed

A loan program for the 1943 crop of flaxseed, based on a price support of $2.70 per bushel for No. 1 flaxseed at the Minneapolis terminal market, was announced March 4. Loans will be made available to producers by the Commodity Credit Corporation through county committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency for flaxseed grading No. 1 or No. 2, provided the farm on which it was grown has met at least 90 percent of its war-crop goal. Loans will be available through January 31, 1944 and will mature on demand or on June 30, 1944. A storage allowance of 7 cents per bushel will be made on farm-stored flaxseed and will be paid borrowers when loans are completed. On flaxseed redeemed before June 30, 1944 refund of the storage allowance will be required. The county loan values for flaxseed stored on farms and in approved country warehouses will be determined by deducting (1) the handling charge, and (2) county average freight to the nearest terminal market. The loan rates will be adjusted upward if necessary to reflect 90 percent of parity as of June 1, 1943.

Loan and Purchase Program Announced for 1943-Crop Soybeans

A loan and purchase program designed to support prices to farmers for soybeans harvested in 1943 was announced March 5. The program is limited to farmers who plant 90 percent or more of their war crop goals. The base loan and purchase rate is $1.70 per bushel for No. 2 Yellow soybeans with 14 percent moisture. Differentials for grade and moisture content result in a schedule of loan prices from $1.65 to $1.76 and a schedule of purchase prices from $1.57 to $1.76 for green and yellow soybeans. Sample grade soybeans will be purchased at discounts to be based on experience with the 1942 crop. Loans will not be made on beans grading below No. 4 or having a moisture content in excess of 14 percent. Loan rates for brown, black, or mixed beans range from $1.45 to $1.56 per bushel, and purchase prices from $1.37 to $1.56 per bushel. The base rate on 1942-crop soybeans was $1.60 a bushel for No. 1 or No. 2 Green and Yellow beans of high oil content, with differentials for grade, but not moisture content.

The loans will be offered by Commodity Credit Corporation through county committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. No loans will be made after January 1, 1944. They will mature on demand, but not later than April 30, 1944. Borrowing farmers will receive 7 cents per bushel for storage charges, in addition to the loan rate, when the loan is completed. If the borrower does not hold the beans until April 30, however, a refund of 1 to 5 cents of the storage allowance will be required, depending on how long the beans are held.

Consumer Rationing of Fats and Oils Announced

Consumer rationing of fats and oils, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 11, is scheduled to begin March 29. Butter, margarine, lard, shortening, and cooking and salad oils will be directly rationed to consumers. Fats used in the manufacture of edible products, such as mayonnaise and bakery goods, will be rationed to manufacturers, but the finished products will not be subject to consumer rationing. Olive oil not blended with other oils will not be rationed. The total supply of food fats and oils available for both direct and indirect consumption from April through December 1943 is estimated to be about 33 pounds per capita, equivalent to about 44 pounds per capita on an annual basis. With first-quarter consumption estimated at 13 pounds per capita, however, the total for 1943 is placed at 46 pounds per capita, compared with an average of about 50 pounds in the last 3 years and 48 pounds in 1935-39.

For direct retail sales, it has been estimated that the amount of butter available per capita under the ration, on an annual basis, beginning in April, will be 11 pounds; shortening, cooking, and salad oils, 6.7 pounds; lard, 8.9 pounds; and margarine (oil content), 2.9 pounds. In addition, approximately 14.5 pounds per capita would be consumed annually in hotels, restaurants, and other institutions, and in processed foods such as mayonnaise and bakery products. These figures give the total of 44 pounds indicated above.

Under point rationing consumers will be able to purchase the various types of fats and oils according to their individual preferences, taking into account the relative cost of the items in money and in points and the total number of points allowed for fats and oils, meats, cheese, and canned fish. Consumption of any particular item probably will vary widely among different consumers.

Direct Allocation Control Effective April 16 for Cottonseed, Peanut, Soybean, and Corn Oils

Direct allocation control will be instituted April 16 for cottonseed, peanut, soybean, and corn oils, under Food Distribution Order 29 announced March 9. All deliveries of these oils by crushers to refiners or industrial users or by refiners to manufacturers of margarine or shortening will be prohibited unless prior approval has been granted by the Director of Food Distribution. Requests for allocations for the period April 16 to May 15 must be filed with the Food Distribution Administration by March 25, and allocations will be made within the following 10 days. A similar procedure will be followed in succeeding months.

Production of Fats at 10-Billion Pound Level in 1942

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials set a new high record of 10 billion pounds in 1942, compared with 9.4 billion pounds in 1941 and 8.8 billion pounds in 1940 (table 3). Major increases in 1942 occurred in the production of lard, tallow and greases, soybean oil, linseed oil, and corn oil. Gains in these items were partly offset by reductions in output of butter, peanut oil, and fish oils. Production of cottonseed oil was about the same as a year earlier.

Output in 1943 will depend partly on the degree of attainment of production goals and on weather conditions. If the 1943 goals are fully attained and growing conditions are normal, production of fats and oils from domestic materials will exceed 11 billion pounds in 1943. Most of the increase will come in soybean oil, lard, peanut oil, and tallow and greases.

Domestic Disappearance in 1942 Below 1941 Peak

Domestic disappearance of all primary fats and oils for civilian and military use and manufactured products for export totaled about 10.5 billion pounds in 1942 compared with 11 billion pounds in 1941 and 9.8 billion pounds in 1940. The reduction from 1941 resulted mainly from two factors: Liquidation of excess inventories of finished goods accumulated by dealers in 1941, and General Preference Order M-71, limiting manufacturers' use of fats and oils beginning in the fourth quarter of 1942.

Disappearance of primary fats, generally speaking, reflects sales of finished goods by manufacturers rather than ultimate use by consumers. If stocks of finished goods held by dealers change appreciably from one year to the next, it is possible for ultimate consumption of fats to change in an opposite way from manufacturers' use of primary fats. Under the stimulus of rising prices, stocks of finished goods in the hands of dealers increased sharply in 1941. With increasing price control and the removal of many of the price uncertainties, a large part of the excess inventory apparently was liquidated in the spring and summer of 1942. Dealers' stocks are not reported, but this conclusion is supported by trade reports and by the fact that disappearance of primary fats, which was unusually large in the second quarter of 1941, was comparatively small in the second and third quarters of 1942.

Table 2.- Apparent domestic disappearance of primary fats and oils, excluding farm butter and noninspected lard, by quarters, 1940-42

Year	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
	Billion pounds	Billion pounds	Billion pounds	Billion pounds
1940	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3
1941	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4
1942	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4

Under General Preference Order M-71, the use of fats and oils for civilian manufacture was limited in the fourth quarter of 1942 to the following percentages of the fourth-quarter average use in the 2 years 1940 and 1941: Margarine, 110; other edible finished products, 88; soap from primary fats, 88; soap from foots, 150; paints, varnishes, lacquers, other protective coatings, linoleum, oilcloth, and coated fabrics, 70; printing inks, 90. 1/ These quotas, if combined, would be below 100 percent of the base-period use for the industries covered. However, production of butter, lard, and miscellaneous industrial products -- mostly war essentials -- was not affected by the order. The use of fats in the preparation of products for the Army, Navy, lend-lease procurement, and commercial export under license also was exempted.

Consumption of both butter and lard was somewhat less in the fourth quarter of 1942 than in the fourth quarter of 1940 or 1941. Other exempt uses increased, however, and total domestic disappearance of fats and oils in the fourth quarter of 1942 was about the same as a year earlier and was slightly larger than 2 years earlier.

Changes in the use of the various fats and oils from 1941 to 1942 reflect the unusual conditions that prevailed in the latter year with respect to supplies. Disappearance of imported coconut oil declined from 726 million pounds in 1941 to 202 million pounds in 1942; disappearance of palm oil

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1/ Effective January 1, 1943, quotas for margarine and for soap made from primary fats were changed to 180 and 84 percent, respectively, of the base-period use.

declined from 292 million pounds to 131 million pounds; and disappearance of tung oil fell off from 70 million pounds to 17 million pounds. These three oils normally are obtained from the Philippines, Netherlands East Indies, and China, areas now in Japanese hands or under blockade. Some coconut oil and palm oil is available from other areas, but little if any tung oil is likely to be obtained from foreign sources so long as trade routes to China remain closed.

Major reductions also occurred in the use of cottonseed oil, marine animal oils, peanut oil, and lard in 1942. These changes were more than offset by increases in disappearance of tallow, greases, soybean oil, corn oil, and butter. Detailed figures are given in table 3.

Factory Production of Fats Reduced in January; Stocks Increased

Factory production of primary fats and oils totaled 848 million pounds in January, 58 million pounds less than in December. Production of cottonseed oil declined seasonally by 35 million pounds. Output of lard in federally inspected plants declined by 40 million pounds. Creamery butter production, on the other hand, increased seasonally by 6 million pounds. Soybean crushings reached 12.3 million bushels in January, with an outturn of 110 million pounds of oil. This was a new record, exceeding December output by 17 million pounds. A further increase in output of soybean oil is in prospect for the next few months.

Factory and warehouse stocks of primary fats and oils, totaling 2,022 million pounds on January 31, were about 1 percent greater than a month earlier. A substantial decline in stocks of inedible tallow and lesser declines in stocks of butter, linseed oil, and fish oils were more than offset by material gains in stocks of cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and lard. Factory stocks usually increase seasonally in the fall, winter, and early spring months, and decline in the late spring and summer. Stocks were unusually low in September 1942 and will be even lower during the late summer and early fall of 1943 if present civilian, military, and foreign commitments are fully met. Because current requirements are extremely large, it probably will not be possible to accumulate any material reserve of fats and oils this year in excess of working stocks.

Government Purchases of Fats and Oils Reduced

Purchases of fats and oils by the Food Distribution Administration in the 4 weeks ended February 27 totaled about 71 million pounds, compared with 105 million pounds in January. February purchases included 40 million pounds of lard and rendered pork fat, 26 million pounds of edible linseed oil, and small quantities of edible beef fats, butter, oleomargarine, and fish-liver oils. The Food Distribution Administration also purchased 14 million pounds (233,333 bushels) of soybeans in February.

COMPARATIVE YIELDS OF OIL AND MEAL PER HARVESTED ACRE FROM PRINCIPAL OIL CROPS, BY STATES

Greatest Oil Yield per Acre From Peanuts; Greatest Meal Yield from Soybeans

Estimated potential yields of oil and meal per harvested acre of cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed are shown by States and for the United States in table 6. These are gross yields, computed without allowing for seed requirements for the following year's planting or for utilization of part of the crop as food, feed, or fertilizer. The basic data for these estimates are given in table 5.

On the basis of the averages for the United States, peanuts rank highest in oil yield per acre, exceeding flaxseed by over 20 percent, soybeans by nearly 30 percent, and cottonseed by 200 percent. Soybeans produce over 2-1/2 times as much high-protein meal per acre as flaxseed or peanuts, and nearly 4-1/2 times as much as cottonseed. Combined yields of oil and meal per acre are 1,031 pounds from soybeans, 539 pounds from peanuts, 511 pounds from flaxseed, and 278 pounds from cottonseed.

State-by-State comparisons show that peanuts have a higher potential yield of oil per acre than any other oil crop in all States where peanuts are grown commercially except California, where flaxseed produced on irrigated land has a high yield per acre. Soybeans have the greatest potential yield of meal per acre in all States where they are grown except Alabama. Their margin of superiority over peanuts and cottonseed is considerably less in the southern States than the margin indicated by the national averages. In most of the southern States, cottonseed yields more oil per acre than soybeans. Flaxseed also yields more oil per acre than soybeans in States where it is grown.

Qualifications Necessary in Interpreting the Estimated Yields

Considerable variation in comparative yields usually exists between different sections of the same State. For example, in the delta section of Mississippi, which is especially well adapted to cotton, cottonseed yields more oil per acre in relation to peanuts than it does in the remainder of the State. A similar variation exists in Louisiana and Arkansas. In Missouri, cottonseed is grown only in a restricted section in the southeastern part of the State, but soybeans are distributed widely, so that a comparison of yields of oil and meal from the two crops cannot properly be made in this State. Comparative State yields of oil and meal may be misleading if used without giving consideration to sectional differences within the State.

For the United States as a whole about 7 percent of the yearly production of cottonseed, soybeans and flaxseed and about 6 percent of the yearly production of peanuts is needed for seed to maintain a constant acreage from year to year. For a particular crop in a particular State this percentage may be as low as 3 percent or as high as 12 percent. The correction of gross yields per acre by deducting these percentages would have only a negligible effect on the comparative yields in any given State.

In some States a substantial part of the crop is used as feed and fertilizer, for human consumption on farms where grown, or sold through commercial channels for human consumption. In Virginia and North Carolina the actual production of oil and meal per acre of peanuts picked and threshed is small because most of the peanuts are sold to the edible peanut trade. In most States outside the Corn Belt, the largest share of the soybeans harvested for beans has been sold in former years as seed for planting soybeans for hay.

The estimated yields of oil and meal from soybeans and peanuts may be too low as an indication of 1943 yields in States where these crops have not been produced in the past on a commercial scale for crushing. In these States, yields of oil and meal per acre from soybeans reflect per-acre yields of beans mainly from hay varieties, and yields from peanuts are based mostly on production of peanuts on small patches for home use. The yields in both cases may be increased if farmers undertake commercial production for crushing.

Comparative yields of oil and meal per planted acre would differ somewhat from those per harvested acre. Flaxseed acreage planted but not harvested averaged 6.4 percent of the planted acreage in 1938-42, and has been much greater in some earlier periods. Abandonment of cotton acreage is relatively slight, averaging 3.5 percent in 1938-42. Abandonment of soybean acreage cannot be measured because it is impossible to distinguish between the acreage intended to be harvested for beans but plowed under, grazed, or cut for hay as a result of unfavorable growing conditions and the acreage originally intended to be utilized in these ways. Similarly, abandonment of peanut acreage cannot be estimated because peanuts may be grazed or hogged off either as a salvage measure or as a normal production practice.

Table 3.- Production and disappearance of specified fats and oils, crude basis, United States, 1940-42

Item	Production			Apparent domestic disappearance including military use		
	1940	1941	1942 1/	1940	1941	1942 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats and oils						
Butter 2/	2,240	2,268	3/ 2,159	2,244	2,185	2,236
Lard and rendered pork fat 2/	2,343	2,282	3/ 2,500	1,979	1,967	1,922
Neat's-foot oil	4	4	5	6	7	7
Oleo oil	69	92	106	69	90	102
Oleo stearine and oleo stock	39	50	59	37	46	63
Tallow, edible	79	91	112	80	95	118
Tallow, inedible, and greases, excluding wool grease	1,375	1,551	1,740	1,234	1,649	1,852
Wool grease	10	13	15	11	17	16
Fish-liver oil	6	9	7	46	36	13
Fish oil	162	211	143	193	198	144
Marine mammal oil	20	1	4/	34	28	19
Total, animal	6,346	6,573	6,846	5,931	6,319	6,493
Vegetable oils						
Babassu oil	61	46	5/	60	41	34
Castor oil	100	155	147	90	157	146
Coconut oil	347	318	111	598	726	202
Corn oil	158	203	248	172	174	264
Cottonseed oil	1,274	1,392	1,386	1,378	1,566	1,402
Linseed oil	606	868	960	590	816	832
Olive oil, edible	4	10	7	53	22	16
Olive oil, inedible	---	---	---	6	3	4/
Olive oil foots	---	---	---	17	11	4
Palm-kernel oil	13	5/	5/	12	7	2
Palm oil	---	---	---	181	292	131
Peanut oil	84	150	76	62	146	93
Perilla oil	---	---	---	20	9	4
Rape oil	---	---	---	13	9	19
Sesame oil	7	5/	5/	5	5	1
Soybean oil	533	586	762	499	556	718
Tung oil	1	5	5	68	70	17
Other vegetable oils 6/	4	21	41	31	59	76
Total, vegetable	3,193	3,754	3,743	3,854	4,669	3,960
Grand total	9,538	10,326	10,589	9,785	10,988	10,453
Total from domestic materials	8,781	9,388	10,034	---	---	---

Production compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Food Distribution Administration, and Fish and Wildlife Service. Apparent domestic disappearance computed from data on production, trade (Bureau of the Census), and stocks (Bureau of the Census and Food Distribution Administration). Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Including farm production. 3/ Tentative; official estimate for farm production not yet available. 4/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 5/ Included in other vegetable oils. 6/ Includes cashew nut shell oil, Japan wax (tallow), murumuru-kernel oil, oiticica oil, sunflower oil, teaseed oil, tucum-kernel oil, vegetable tallow, and miscellaneous vegetable oils.

Table 4.- Production of animal and vegetable oils from domestic materials and total domestic disappearance, all fats and oils, United States, 1912-42

Year	Production from domestic materials: Animal fats and oils (including marine)	Production from domestic materials: Vegetable oils	Production from domestic materials: Total	Total domestic disappearance, all fats and oils	Production from domestic materials as a percentage of total domestic disappearance
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent
1912	3,845	1,826	5,671	5,108	111
1914	4,040	2,220	6,260	5,953	105
1916	4,284	1,920	6,204	6,163	101
1917	3,845	1,821	5,666	6,103	93
1918	4,214	1,627	5,841	6,406	91
1919	4,441	1,809	6,250	6,198	101
1920	4,470	1,286	5,756	5,857	98
1921	4,858	1,654	6,512	6,013	108
1922	5,318	1,251	6,569	6,821	96
1923	5,923	1,296	7,219	7,295	99
1924	5,976	1,680	7,656	7,483	102
1925	5,428	2,092	7,520	7,900	95
1926	5,623	2,202	7,825	8,126	96
1927	5,648	2,312	7,960	8,308	96
1928	5,707	2,030	7,737	8,497	91
1929	5,832	2,062	7,894	8,750	90
1930	5,563	2,061	7,624	8,414	91
1931	5,702	1,838	7,540	8,364	90
1932	5,776	1,911	7,687	8,030	96
1933	6,093	1,720	7,813	8,202	95
1934	5,780	1,531	7,311	8,639	85
1935	4,567	1,612	6,179	8,659	71
1936	5,192	1,846	7,039	9,078	78
1937	4,866	2,133	6,998	9,228	76
1938	5,406	2,369	7,774	9,048	86
1939	5,870	2,340	8,211	9,631	85
1940	6,346	2,435	8,781	9,785	90
1941	6,573	2,815	9,388	10,988	85
1942 1/	6,846	3,188	10,034	10,453	96

Production compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Food Distribution Administration, and Fish and Wildlife Service. Total domestic disappearance computed from data on production, trade (Bureau of the Census), and stocks (Bureau of the Census and Food Distribution Administration). Total production computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Preliminary.

Table 5.- Yields of cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed per harvested acre, average 1938-42, and estimated yields of oil and meal per 100 pounds of seed, by States, and for the United States

State	Yield per harvested acre, average 1938-42				Estimated yield of oil per 100 pounds of seed				Estimated yield of meal per 100 pounds of seed			
	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Soy-beans	Flax-seed	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Soy-beans	Flax-seed	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Soy-beans	Flax-seed
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
N. Y.	---	---	876	---	---	---	14	---	---	---	81	---
N. J.	---	---	912	---	---	---	1/ 13	---	---	---	1/ 82	---
Pa.	---	---	972	---	---	---	13	---	---	---	82	---
Ohio	---	---	1,200	---	---	---	14	---	---	---	81	---
Ind.	---	---	1,080	---	---	---	16	---	---	---	79	---
Ill	713	---	1,290	2/ 784	1/ 16.	---	15	34	1/ 43.	---	80	64
Mich.	---	---	948	532	---	---	15	1/ 34	---	---	80	1/ 64
Wis.	---	---	930	633	---	---	14	34	---	---	81	64
Minn.	---	---	912	571	---	---	13	34	---	---	82	64
Iowa	---	---	1,194	689	---	---	15	33	---	---	80	65
Mo.	926	---	786	403	1/ 16.	---	14	31	1/ 43.	---	81	67
N. Dak.	---	---	---	330	---	---	---	1/ 34	---	---	---	1/ 64
S. Dak.	---	---	2/ 780	504	---	---	1/ 14	1/ 34	---	---	1/ 81	1/ 64
Nebr.	---	---	720	487	---	---	14	1/ 33	---	---	81	1/ 65
Kans.	319	---	666	437	1/ 14.	---	15	32	1/ 48.	---	80	66
Del.	---	---	810	---	---	---	1/ 13	---	---	---	1/ 82	---
Md.	---	---	834	---	---	---	1/ 13	---	---	---	1/ 82	---
Va.	556	1,214	852	---	1/ 16.	24	12	---	1/ 46.	40	83	---
W. Va.	---	---	750	---	---	---	1/ 14	---	---	---	1/ 81	---
N. C.	623	1,235	690	---	16.1	24	12	---	46.4	40	83	---
S. C.	529	630	420	---	16.0	30	1/ 12	---	47.5	43	1/ 83	---
Ga.	403	709	378	---	16.1	30	12	---	43.6	43	1/ 83	---
Fla.	257	662	---	---	1/ 16.	30	---	---	1/ 44.	43	---	---
Ky.	932	---	762	---	1/ 16.	---	16	---	1/ 43.	---	79	---
Tenn.	670	735	552	---	15.8	24	13	---	42.9	40	82	---
Ala.	410	697	348	---	15.7	30	1/ 13	---	43.4	43	1/ 82	---
Miss.	573	469	630	---	16.7	30	13	---	42.8	43	82	---
Ark.	622	390	804	---	15.9	30	12	---	43.4	54	83	---
La.	460	388	768	---	16.0	30	10	---	43.8	54	85	---
Okla.	340	534	438	414	14.4	30	1/ 12	1/ 32	47.6	54	1/ 83	1/ 66

Continued -

Table 5.- Yields of cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed per harvested acre, average 1938-42, and estimated yields of oil and meal per 100 pounds of seed, by States, and for the United States - Continued

State	Yield per harvested acre, average 1938-42				Estimated yield of oil per 100 pounds of seed				Estimated yield of meal per 100 pounds of seed			
	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Soy-beans	Flax-seed	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Soy-beans	Flax-seed	Cotton-seed	Peanuts	Soy-beans	Flax-seed
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Tex.	321	479	504	3/ 504	14.8	30	1/ 12	28	47.3	54	1/ 83	70
Mont.	---	---	---	336	---	---	---	1/ 34	---	---	---	1/ 64
Idaho	---	---	---	510	---	---	---	1/ 35	---	---	---	1/ 63
N. Mex. ..	914	4/ 725	---	---	1/ 16.	1/ 30	---	---	1/ 45.	1/ 54	---	---
Ariz.	777	---	---	3/1,198	15.6	---	---	1/ 36	45.1	---	---	1/ 62
Wash.	---	---	---	610	---	---	---	1/ 35	---	---	---	1/ 63
Oreg.	---	---	---	554	---	---	---	35	---	---	---	63
Calif. ...	1,163	4/1,197	---	1,008	16.5	5/ 30	---	37	46.6	5/ 54	---	61
U. S.	458	741	1,140	521	15.7	29.2	14.8	34.1	45.0	43.6	80	64

Compiled or computed as follows:

Yields per harvested acre, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Yields of cottonseed are calculated from yields of lint cotton at the ratio of 65 pounds of seed to 35 pounds of lint.

Estimated yields of oil and meal per 100 pounds of seed -

Cottonseed oil and meal, average in crop years 1936-40, Bureau of the Census.

Peanut oil and meal, from records of crushings of diversion peanuts of the 1940 crop, Food Distribution Administration. Diversion peanuts constituted 96 percent of the farmers' stock peanuts crushed from the 1940 crop.

Soybean oil, derived from unpublished data of the Bureau of the Census on crushings and oil production in calendar year 1941. The figure for the United States in that year is 0.5 pounds under the 1938-42 average.

Soybean meal, estimated by assuming that 100 pounds of beans will yield 95 pounds of oil and meal.

Linseed oil, derived from unpublished data of the Bureau of the Census on crushings of flaxseed and production of linseed oil in the calendar year 1941. The indicated United States average does not cover oil produced in New York, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania.

Linseed meal, estimated by assuming that 100 pounds of flaxseed will yield 98 pounds of oil and meal.

1/ Estimated on basis of yields in other States in the same area. 2/ 3-year average. 3/ 4-year average. 4/ Based on the 1939 Census of Agriculture. 5/ Peanuts are not crushed in California. A 30-percent yield of oil can be assumed from the Spanish type grown there. Meal yields could be varied to meet local needs. It is assumed here that the high yields characteristic of Texas would be obtained.

Table 6.- Potential yields of oil and meal per harvested acre from cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed, by States, and for the United States

State	Oil				Meal			
	Cottonseed	Peanuts	Soybeans	Flaxseed	Cottonseed	Peanuts	Soybeans	Flaxseed
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
N. Y.	---	---	123	---	---	---	710	---
N. J.	---	---	119	---	---	---	748	---
Pa.	---	---	126	---	---	---	797	---
Ohio	---	---	168	---	---	---	972	---
Ind.	---	---	173	---	---	---	853	---
Ill.	114	---	194	267	307	---	1,032	502
Mich.	---	---	142	181	---	---	758	340
Wis.	---	---	130	215	---	---	753	405
Minn.	---	---	119	194	---	---	748	365
Iowa	---	---	179	227	---	---	955	448
Mo.	148	---	110	125	398	---	637	270
N. Dak.	---	---	---	112	---	---	---	211
S. Dak.	---	---	109	171	---	---	632	323
Nebr.	---	---	101	161	---	---	583	317
Kans.	45	---	100	140	153	---	533	288
Del.	---	---	105	---	---	---	664	---
Md.	---	---	108	---	---	---	684	---
Va.	89	291	102	---	256	486	707	---
W. Va.	---	---	105	---	---	---	608	---
N. C.	100	296	83	---	289	494	573	---
S. C.	85	189	50	---	251	271	349	---
Ga.	65	213	45	---	176	305	314	---
Fla.	41	199	---	---	113	285	---	---
Ky.	149	---	122	---	401	---	602	---
Tenn.	106	176	72	---	287	294	453	---
Ala.	64	209	45	---	178	300	285	---
Miss.	96	141	82	---	245	202	517	---
Ark.	99	117	96	---	270	211	667	---
La.	74	116	77	---	201	210	653	---
Okla.	49	160	53	132	162	288	364	273
Tex.	48	144	60	141	152	259	418	353
Mont.	---	---	---	114	---	---	---	215
Idaho	---	---	---	178	---	---	---	321
N. Mex.	146	218	---	---	411	392	---	---
Ariz.	121	---	---	431	350	---	---	743
Wash.	---	---	---	214	---	---	---	384
Oreg.	---	---	---	194	---	---	---	349
Calif.	192	359	---	373	542	646	---	615
U. S.	72	216	169	178	206	323	912	333

Computed from data in table 5.

Table 7.- Factory production of fats and oils, January 1941-43, November and December 1942, and indicated crop-year production for specified items, 1940-42

Item	Monthly production				
	Jan.		1942-43		
	1941	1942	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats and oils					
Creamery butter	135.1	119.8	107.5	116.7	122.9
Inspected lard and rendered pork fat	138.8	203.3	145.6	218.1	178.5
Greases excluding wool grease	N.A.	N.A.	44.7	49.7	44.4
Neat's-foot oil	"	"	.3	.3	.3
Oleo oil	"	"	8.3	7.8	9.4
Stearine, animal, edible	"	"	4.6	3.6	4.0
Tallow, edible	"	"	9.6	8.1	11.5
Tallow, inedible	"	"	72.7	69.9	68.7
Wool grease	"	"	1.0	1.2	1.2
Fish-liver oil	"	"	.7	.6	.5
Fish oil	"	"	23.2	14.8	5.9
Marine mammal oil	"	"	---	---	---
Total, animal	"	"	418.2	490.8	447.3
Vegetable oils, crude basis					
Castor oil	N.A.	N.A.	6.8	5.0	6.6
Coconut oil	"	"	5.2	7.5	8.4
Corn oil	"	"	20.6	19.8	20.8
Cottonseed oil	179.3	146.7	217.1	200.9	165.8
Linseed oil	N.A.	N.A.	77.0	73.6	71.8
Olive oil, edible	"	"	.1	.7	3.0
Peanut oil	22.9	4.8	12.0	13.6	12.5
Soybean oil	N.A.	N.A.	75.4	92.3	109.7
Tung oil	"	"	---	---	.4
Other vegetable oils	"	"	3.1	2.5	2.1
Total, vegetable	"	"	417.3	415.9	401.1
Grand total	"	"	835.5	906.7	848.4

Item	Indicated crop-year production			
	Year beginning	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43 1/
		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats and oils				
Butter, including farm	July	2,281	2,190	2,150
Lard and rendered pork fat, total	Oct.	2,275	2,480	2,700
Inedible tallow and greases, total	Oct.	1,492	1,732	1,800
Edible tallow, oleostearine, oleo stock, and oleo oil	Oct.	218	277	280
Marine animal oils	July	175	215	140
Corn oil	Oct.	185	242	250
Cottonseed oil	Aug.	1,425	1,250	1,445
Linseed oil 2/	July	707	988	910
Olive oil	Oct.	11	8	11
Peanut oil	Oct.	174	76	3/ 150
Soybean oil	Oct.	564	707	3/1,350
Tung oil	Dec.	5	3/ 5	3/ 6

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture. Monthly reports do not show total production of butter, lard, inedible tallow, and greases.

1/ Based on most recent indications; subject to change. 2/ Revised. 3/ Includes production from imported flaxseed.

Table 8.- Factory and warehouse stocks of specified fats and oils, crude basis, January 31, 1941-43, November 30 and December 31, 1942

Item	Jan. 31, 1941	Jan. 31, 1942	1942-43		
			Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Animal fats and oils					
Butter	30	83	46	25	16
Lard and rendered pork fat	307	209	57	91	112
Greases, excluding wool grease	N.A.	N.A.	100	104	103
Neat's-foot oil	"	"	3	3	2
Oleo oil	"	"	3	4	5
Stearine, animal, edible	"	"	3	3	3
Tallow, edible	"	"	6	5	6
Tallow, inedible	"	"	215	197	175
Wool grease	"	"	5	5	4
Cod and cod-liver oil	"	"	9	13	12
Other fish-liver oil	"	"	2	2	2
Fish oil	"	"	137	141	133
Marine mammal oil	"	"	60	60	57
Total, animal	"	"	647	652	631
Vegetable oils, crude basis 1/					
Babassu oil	N.A.	N.A.	12	10	13
Castor oil	"	"	22	21	22
Coconut oil	"	"	146	142	142
Corn oil	"	"	33	34	34
Cottonseed oil	696	526	432	480	506
Linseed oil	N.A.	N.A.	291	297	289
Oiticica oil	"	"	8	7	7
Olive oil, edible	"	"	6	6	7
Olive oil, inedible and foots	"	"	12	11	11
Palm-kernel oil	"	"	2/ 1	2/ 1	2/ 1
Palm oil	"	"	88	85	83
Peanut oil	"	"	21	26	30
Perilla oil	"	"	2	2	2
Rape oil	"	"	16	22	20
Soybean oil	"	"	117	144	167
Tung oil	"	"	30	29	29
Other vegetable oils	"	"	26	31	28
Total, vegetable	"	"	1,262	1,349	1,391
Grand total	"	"	1,909	2,001	2,022

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; except butter and lard, Food Distribution Administration. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Babassu, corn, cottonseed, palm-kernel, and palm oils 0.93; coconut, peanut, and soybean oils 0.94.

2/ Refined only. Data for crude not available.

Table 9.- Prices of specified oil-bearing materials, February 1941 and 1942, December-February 1942-43

Item	Unit	Feb. 1941	Feb. 1942	1942-43 Dec.	1942-43 Jan.	1942-43 Feb.
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	Long ton	1/51.00	1/94.38	75.00	75.00	75.00
Cottonseed, United States farm price	Short ton	24.61	45.04	44.72	44.34	44.88
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis ..	Bushel	1.75	2.33	2.56	2.76	2.97
Flaxseed, United States farm price	"	1.52	2.08	2.36	2.49	2.63
Peanuts (for nuts and oil), United States farm price ...	100 pounds	3.39	5.44	6.19	6.23	6.45
Peanuts for oil, delivered designated agencies	"	---	4.08	3.97	3.97	4.03
Soybeans, United States farm price	Bushel	.84	1.78	1.59	1.59	1.60

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Trade Bulletin (Chicago), Chicago Journal of Commerce, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), and reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ C. and f., New York.

Table 10.- Price per ton of specified oilseed meals, February 1941 and 1942, December-February 1942-43

Item 1/	Feb. 1941	Feb. 1942	1942-43 Dec.	1942-43 Jan.	1942-43 Feb.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Copra meal, Los Angeles	24.40	49.50	53.10	53.85	51.55
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	24.45	37.90	38.65	38.60	---
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	31.25	43.60	46.90	46.75	46.75
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	28.40	42.50	42.80	43.00	47.90
Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, New York	23.90	34.50	---	---	---
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	20.69	45.70	38.00	38.00	38.00
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	26.60	46.45	39.00	39.35	39.60

Compiled from records of the Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Bagged, carlots.

Table 11.- Oleomargarine: Production, withdrawals for consumption, and materials used in manufacture, United States, January 1941 and 1942, November-January 1942-43

Item	Jan.		1942-43 1/		
	1941	1942	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Production:					
Colored	404	424	8,059	677	7,376
Uncolored	33,626	34,684	39,576	41,423	54,608
Total 2/	34,030	35,109	47,635	42,099	61,984
Tax-paid withdrawals for United States consumption 3/	33,841	35,864	39,371	42,151	53,311
Materials used:					
Oleo oil	1,788	2,234	1,808	1,225	1,945
Oleostearine	227	294	350	262	350
Lard, neutral	777	1,217	907	676	1,073
Oleo stock	158	360	315	256	348
Tallow	---	---	30	63	85
Monostearine	16	17	16	9	20
Total, animal	2,966	4,122	3,426	2,491	3,821
Cottonseed oil	13,451	14,427	19,126	21,035	30,050
Soybean oil	9,460	6,906	15,937	10,597	16,513
Peanut oil	200	195	67	22	9
Corn oil	37	118	156	138	86
Cottonseed stearine	---	6	67	42	2
Cottonseed flakes	---	---	---	---	21
Total domestic vegetable	23,148	21,652	35,353	31,834	46,681
Coconut oil	1,281	2,146	---	---	---
Babassu oil	---	5	---	---	---
Palm oil	---	728	---	---	---
Palm flakes	---	---	---	---	---
Palm-kernel oil	---	---	---	---	---
Sunflower oil	---	15	19	41	---
Total, foreign vegetable	1,281	2,894	19	41	---
Total, fats and oils	27,395	28,668	38,798	34,366	50,502
Milk	6,227	6,113	8,169	7,290	10,557
Salt	1,174	1,209	1,537	1,362	1,966
Derivative of glycerin	87	73	89	75	116
Lecithin	77	24	32	32	46
Soda (benzoate of)	13	16	26	21	31
Vitamin concentrate	2	8	9	7	12
Miscellaneous	---	---	9	2	9
Total, other materials	7,580	7,443	9,871	8,789	12,737
Total, all materials	34,975	36,111	48,669	43,155	63,239

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total of unrounded numbers. 3/ Excludes withdrawn free of tax for use in Federal institutions, and withdrawn for export.

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